



Improving Access to Medicines – expansion of the Continuous Glucose Monitoring program

The Government will expand eligibility of the Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM) program to include people under 21 years of age with congenital hyperinsulinaemia. Congenital hyperinsulinaemia is a genetic disorder in which the insulin cells of the pancreas, called beta cells, secrete too much insulin. Excess insulin causes low plasma sugar.

Why is this important?

Free access to CGM monitoring devices will help this high need group to better manage this difficult disease and further support their families and carers.

A CGM device will continually monitor a person's glucose levels and provide alerts if glucose levels become unsafe. This will reduce the need for emergency visits to hospital, and improve people's quality of life now and into the future.

Who will benefit?

The small but high need group of people who suffer from this rare genetic disorder, and their families and carers, will all benefit from this expanded access to CGM devices.

This is in addition to the expanded eligibility for fully subsidised CGM products from 1 March 2019:

- All people under 21 with type 1 diabetes who have a high clinical need for CGM;
- Children and young people with conditions very similar to type 1 diabetes, such as cystic fibrosis related diabetes and neonatal diabetes, who require insulin;
- Women with type 1 diabetes who are pregnant, actively planning pregnancy, or immediately post pregnancy; and
- All people with type 1 diabetes aged 21 years or older who have concessional status and have a high clinical need to access CGM products.

How much will this cost?

This will cost \$0.2 million from 2018–19 to 2022–23.